

obtain completed surveys from other “stakeholders” in the community. Stakeholders were defined as “those individuals interested and involved directly or indirectly in the health care of the community and who have a special interest in a particular issue or action being taken”.

- “Perceptions of the Council Members” – Council members (numbering 20) were surveyed on their perceptions of important health issues, strengths and weaknesses of their community prior to the beginning of the “Community Diagnosis” process.
- 1996 “Behavior Risk Factor Survey” – This survey was modeled after the Behavior Risk Factor Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control. The survey collected information on adults health behaviors and preventive practices related to several leading causes of death, as well as information related to various community health issues. Random phone calls were made, with a minimum of 200 respondents per county surveyed. The overall statistical reliability of this survey was a confidence level of 90, +/- 6%. The survey provided weighted results to more closely reflect the county population.
- 1996 “Tennessee Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs High School Survey”- A total of 137 high schools and 73,000 students in grades 9-12 were surveyed across the state. Dickson County High School was a participant in the survey. This study is part of a family of studies to provide comprehensive and accurate scientific data on levels and patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use and abuse statewide and by region for use by state and local officials and community organizations and agencies. This statewide high school survey concerns health and lifestyles; alcohol and other drug use, abuse, and problems; exposure to violence in schools and elsewhere; and identification of risk and protective factors for a host of adverse consequences. The self-administered, optically scanned survey is based on a random sample of 9th-12th grade schools by region in Tennessee.
- 1993 “Tennessee Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Survey” (Adult Household) – Approximately 8000 Tennessee residents were surveyed by telephone by the University of Tennessee (Knoxville). The survey was a statewide random digit dial telephone survey which was conducted for the purpose of providing alcohol and other drug prevention and treatment needs assessment data for use in program planning, evaluation, and resource allocation. The study employed a two-stage probability sample. The twelve Community Services Agencies – four metropolitan counties and 8 non-metropolitan regions – served as sampling units. Data on a range of health behaviors and risks, particularly those related to alcohol and other drugs were available for 70% of Tennessee’s population.